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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We were present at a part of the examination of the classes, at this institution, last week, and, in justice to the instructors and pupils, we must say that we do not recollect of having heard a better. The subjects in which the scholars were examined, while we were present, were the French, Latin, and Greek languages, and Algebra. Every one was prompt and ready in his exercises, and the classes in Algebra showed, by their demonstrations, on the black board, that they understood the science thoroughly, as far as they had gone in it. The text books used, were Balleys' and Smiths'. There were some young ladies, who had attended to this latter science, and a larger number in the French language, who were as prompt and as ready in the examination as any of the gentlemen.

We were satisfied that there had been much faithful labor expended on the part of the instructors, and close and profitable application by the students.

It is probably known that this institution commenced some years since, on the principle of having manual labor on the farm, and in the workshop, connected with study. They have a large farm & a convenient workshop, but, in consequence of a want of funds, they are not able to carry out their plan in full. About a dozen only are employed in the work shop.

We know by some experience that it requires permanent funds to carry on an institution like this; because, in the first place, the fixtures, tools and implements are expensive, and subject to constant wear and tear, and, in the second place, the fluctuations in the supply of labor, or of the sales of produce and manufactured articles cause interruption, irregularity and sacrifice, unless there should be a sure income from some other source, upon which reliance could be had until advantage could be taken of the markets.

Funds thus act as a balance wheel to keep up the uniformity of action in the several operations of the institution.

It does not speak very well for the State of Maine, a state made up mostly of Farmers and Mechanics, and priding itself upon its laboring classes, that out of three institutions of a higher grade, two of which have adopted the manual labor system, and the other has not, the two should be left to struggle in comparative poverty and neglect, and the other be richly endowed and fostered even to fatness. Now we would not give the latter a single dollar less, but we would give the other two a great deal more.

Farmers, and Mechanics, and working people of Maine, ye who support all and pay for all, ought these things so to be?

A CHAPTER FOR THE CHILDREN.

Why do we see better after being in the dark a little while, than when we first go into it?

As little Louise and Julia walked out one evening with their aunt, they found, after they had been out in the dark a little while, that they could see much better than when they first went out, and they asked her why it was so? She answered that she would tell them some other time. When a convenient opportunity offered, she told them if they looked into a person's eye they would see an outer covering which is clear as glass, and a little within that is a round spot,

which appears of different colors, and in the centre of this is a smaller darker spot. This larger colored spot is a very delicate net work made up of delicate fibres and nerves, fastened at the outer edge to the coats of the eye, and is hung in a very clear fluid or water so that it can move freely, and forms a circular curtain. In some persons this is colored blue, in some black, and in some it has a mixture of colors, so as to appear grey, and on account of its shewing so many colors it is called the Iris. This little curtain is very sensible to light, and when a bright light is presented to it, will spread itself so as to almost close the hole in the centre entirely up. This latter is called the pupil of the eye. Behind this curtain is placed the eye ball, and when the Iris is spread or expanded, it will allow but little light to go through the eye ball to the other parts of the eye, and when there is but very little light it will shrink up and leave the hole larger so that more light will come to the eye ball, and allow you to see more than you could if there was not so much light let in. When you are in the house in the evening, where the lamps are burning, this little curtain spreads so as to allow just so much of the light to enter as will enable you to see distinctly the objects in the room, and when you go out into the dark, there is not light enough to allow you to see any thing, by and by the Iris begins to contract and let in more light, and you begin to see better. Some peoples' eyes are so sensible that the Iris will expand and contract by the very thought of darkness or light. When you see such a person you can tell which they are thinking of by the motion of the Iris. Look them steadily in the eye, and tell them to think of a dark dungeon awhile, and then of the sun awhile. When they think of the dungeon the little curtain will contract and the pupil or round spot in the centre will appear larger and you can tell them they are thinking of the dungeon, although they do not say a word. When they think of the sun, the Iris will spread so as to nearly shut the pupil, and you can tell them they are thinking of the sun. The best way to exhibit the sensibility of the Iris, is to take a cat or kitten in your lap in the evening. The Iris in this animal is yellow and very sensible indeed. Bring a lamp up close to her eyes, and the pupil will spread more and more as the lamp comes nearer, till the pupil shows a very narrow strip; then carry the light farther off, and the Iris will begin to contract so as to let in more light, till the pupil or hole is almost or quite round. The same experiment may be tried in the day time, by holding the kitten in the sun for a while, and then putting her out of the sun into the shade, and watching her eyes.

The children were very much pleased to find out the reason why they could see better after being in the dark a while than when they first went into it, and promised to remember it.

MORE HELP.

Two new Agricultural papers have been recently started in Boston. One is called the Massachusetts Ploughman, which is a weekly paper at \$2.00 per annum, and Edited by Mr. Buckminster, formerly of the Boston Cultivator. Mr. B. says that he made a certain contract with the publisher of the Cultivator, upon which arose a misunderstanding, and he was under the necessity of "going to law" to get his rights, or quit and set up for himself. He chose the latter. Good! Mr. B. is, or has been a lawyer, and knows that "going to law" does not always ensure justice. The

Ploughman is conducted with Mr. B's usual ability. In the meantime, the Editorial department of the Cultivator is filled by H. C. Merriam, who manifests experience in Agriculture, and talent in writing. The other is the Farmer's Journal, published once per month, at 50 cents per annum, Edited by our friend COLE, the father and former Editor of the Yankee Farmer, who will be sure to have something useful in every number. There is some yankee about him yet we perceive, if the story of his new stove in his last number is correct.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

This excellent Magazine keeps on "the even tenor of its way," and is an invaluable aid to the American Horticulturalist. Mr. Hovey proposes in his next number to give cuts of buildings illustrating villa architecture,—landscape gardening &c, which will give additional value to his work.

Original.

OLD THINGS.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps the following remarks may be like an old almanac, entirely out of season, but if any one can profit by a perusal of them, I shall feel satisfied.

Theoretical persons are apt to condemn the conduct of their father in the management of their farms. Although much may justly be condemned, yet I am fully persuaded that very much may be learned. These remarks have been elicited by recollections of some of my fathers' notions on farming. Although destitute of scientific attainments, he possessed a shrewdness of character and a close power of observation that enabled him to carry on his farm in such a way as to add several hundred dollars to his real estate annually. But what I wish to notice at present, is, his method of replenishing his barn yard with materials for manure. Soon after haying, when a neighboring swamp which he called his *gold mine* became sufficiently dry for digging, he would take us boys with a hired man to a spot a few yards from the bank, and commence digging a trench parallel to the said bank, and throwing the muck in a ridge towards it. By this process the muck was drained and dried.

Now it is well known that muck contains carbonic acid in too great abundance for immediate application to the soil; but by this process, much of it escapes in drying. From 50 to 100 loads were thrown up at a trifling expense in a single day. As soon as the ground became frozen, he would set us at work hauling it into the barn yard where was a reservoir sufficient to hold 300 loads, where it laid until the next year, till it became saturated with the salt from the neighboring manure heaps. Now by these steps, lime was hardly necessary to neutralize the acid, for by the time it was ready to be applied as manure, it was entirely free from it. Another advantage arose from the division of labor. For while draining the ditch, we were kept shovelling without the intermission of setting carts, besides when ready to haul in the fall, it was so light that a cart could soon be filled, and what without draining would have required two yoke of oxen, could now be easily accomplished with one.

I have another recollection in regard to the application of muck directly from the swamp. There was in the neighborhood of this swamp a barren sand hill which would not produce any thing but sheep sorrell. A quantity of muck at the rate, as near as I can recollect, of 60 or 70 loads to the acre, was hauled on this hill in the month of August and spread so that it became dry enough to burn, and as soon as the rain fell, it slacked. It was then ploughed in, and planted early the next spring with potatoes, and such potatoes to cook you never saw, their only fault was, they were too mealy to hold together when boiling.

A quantity of muck was likewise hauled on a piece of sandy mowing land soon after haying, and spread. There was a decided improvement in the crop the next year. The herdsgrass grew remarkably stout, but not so thick at the bottom.

It was in this way that my father from a poor young

man, rendered himself an independent farmer. This muck heap was with him the regulator of the market, for if hay brought a good price he could sell it without seriously impairing the fertility of his farm, and if stock was the most profitable to sell, he always had some on hand for the market. I am aware that "Old Things" may not be so welcome to the readers of this go ahead generation as something "New," but I am quite sure that if we would combine the new with the old, much greater progress would be made in agriculture. The more I examine farming as a science the more I am convinced that scientific farming consists in the application of very simple principles within the reach of every individual. AGRICOLA.

Original MANURE.

MR. HOLMES:—I hope not to tire your patience, but I will continue to speak of the excellence of manure. By the term manure, we mean some natural substance which when applied to the soil is calculated to accelerate the growth of plants. To treat of the different kinds of manure, and show how the same can be skillfully managed, and to show to what kinds of crops and to what kinds of soil the different kinds of manure should be applied is a task indeed. And as it has often been asserted, manure is the foundation of all good farming, it follows that he who investigates and best understands the nature and intimate properties of manure, will most probably make the best agriculturalist. A farmer should endeavor to acquire skill in every department of husbandry, and if he be negligent or inattentive in the management of his manure he can never meet with success.

The science of agriculture is as yet in its infancy, but is making rapid progress in every part of our country. Agriculture is certainly a very interesting science on account of the vast amount of human happiness which it involves. Now although it is not allowable to speak of one word in reference to party politics in your paper, still I will venture to mention politics. A distinguished political writer asserts that "the final view of all national politics is the production of the largest possible amount of human happiness." I believe it is an undeniable fact that more of human happiness is derivable from agricultural skill and industry than from any other source whatever. It is a positive duty of the legislature to promote literature and education, and to spread knowledge all over the State. With a laudable zeal and a becoming liberality has the government of our state fostered and cherished Colleges, Seminaries and Schools. The legislature has done nobly for the interests of the medical department of Bowdoin College. This is all excellent policy. To disseminate all kinds of useful knowledge among the people is of immense utility. But what shall we say of agricultural science? indeed! this is a subject beneath our notice, and accordingly the measure is to be postponed till "the year 1930."

To encourage agriculture is a sure method of advancing every other great interest. If we can double or treble the amount of our agricultural products, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man all alike find an increase in their business, at length, money which is always sought after with great avidity begins to flow into the community, and general prosperity prevails. People talk largely on the subject of money as if it were the great cause of wealth, and overlook agricultural skill and industry. Legislators who are always reputed profoundly wise, sack their brains in search of the hidden mysteries of national wealth, and never think the manure heap worthy of much notice, and if agricultural science be totally neglected, it is all well enough. I strongly suspect that such politicians always begin at the wrong end, if they search for causes they either substitute the effect for the cause, or attribute effects to wrong causes. I close now Mr. Editor for the present, but I promise you that I will not forget my subject.

Rumford, Oct. 1841.

J. E. ROLFE.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND FAIR.

The show and fair in Farmington, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, exceeded in many respects, we believe, the most sanguine expectations of the friends of agriculture and domestic manufactures. The course of citizens was, we think, greater than ever before assembled, on any one occasion, in the valley of the Sandy River; so great indeed as to render a proper inspection of the various manufactured articles impossible, except for those who were fortunate enough to call at the court house at an early hour.

The display of manufactured articles indicates a degree of industry and spirit in the Ladies of Franklin Co. which should excite the honest pride of the gallant sons of her favored region. The collection of live stock was very creditable to the character of the county as a grazing territory. We have heard several competent judges who have attended the exhibitions in older counties unhesitatingly declare that our display of stock was decidedly superior to any they ever witnessed elsewhere. But we will leave this province to the appropriate committees.

The able address by Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, was listened to with an unusual degree of satisfaction, but as the address will be laid before the public in published form, we forbear further comment.

The following hymn was sung by the choir, the congregation joining in the chorus, with fine effect.

THE HARVEST HOME.

TUNE—"Auld Lang Syne."

I.
Hurrah! my lads, our work is done,
The crop we've gather'd in,
Our noble crop is housed at last;
Come join the harvest hymn.
CHORUS—The harvest home! the harvest home!
Hurrah, the harvest home!
The work begun, is all well done,
Then shout "the harvest home!"

II.
Our crowded barns, and swelling ricks,
Are pleasant sights to see;
They fill the eye of harvesters,
And speak prosperity.
The harvest home, &c.

III.
Our wives and children join the song,
And half the pleasure claim!
For barns well filled, and crops secured,
Are bread and milk to them!
The harvest home! &c.

IV.
Our labor was on generous soil,
Our glittering scythes we drew,
Where Sandy Rivers' sparkling tide
In richness rippled through.
The harvest home! &c.

V.
Our emerald meadows woo'd the wind;
Their velvet bosoms lay
In beauty mantled, like a bride,
Through all the live long day.
The harvest home! &c.

VI.
The queenly moon, as night by night
She sailed resplendent by,
And lingering smile on us and ours,
Bent kindly from the sky.
The harvest home! &c.

VII.
With darkened brows all bathed with toil,
And arms of sinew strung,
The wide full swarths, with measured sweep,
And steady swing we flung.
The harvest home! &c.

VIII.
Our cut was keen from hilt to point,
Our clips, all close and deep,
Point in, point out, was still the word,
No lopping hands we kept!
The harvest home! &c.

IX.
"Who'll catch the rabbit,"
As swept each lusty arm.
"Good fellowship, my lads we cut
No corners on our farm!"
The harvest home! &c.

X.
The harvest home. Joy, laborers joy!
No storms, no parching drought,
Have scathed this harvest of our hopes;
We've now no fear or doubt.
The harvest home! &c.

XI.
Let joy fill every farmers' heart,
And warmest praise ascend
To Him, whose favorite smile has proved
The reaper's warmest friend.
The harvest home! &c.

XII.
And O, when the great Reaper comes,
And binds his sheaves for heaven;
When rises the last harvest song,
May all our reaping seven
Sing loud and clear, the harvest home!
The heavenly harvest home!
The toil begun on earth, is done;
Thank God, "the harvest home!"

After the reports were read, a committee was chosen to wait upon the orator of the occasion, tender the thanks of the society and request a copy of the address for publication. A vote of the thanks was likewise passed to the musicians and choir who assisted on the occasion.

It may not be improper likewise to remark that in consequence of the inexperience of its members in the infancy of our society's existence, and the enthusiasm which seemed to pervade all classes, some of the adjudging committees found themselves obliged to pass a more precipitate decision than they would have wished. The incidental committee for instance, were obliged to suspend operations in consequence of the hour of exhibition arriving, before some articles were

examined which were particularly deserving of attention.—*Franklin Reg.*

We shall publish the reports of the Committees in future numbers of our paper.

MECHANICS' STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 20, 1841

A Convention of Mechanics assembled at the State House at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Wadsworth of Augusta, on motion of whom Col. Masters, of Hallowell, was called to the Chair.

And on motion it was voted that a committee from each Association and town be raised to nominate officers for the Convention, and the following gentlemen consisting of Messrs. Beal of Bangor, Walker of Bath, Clark of Portland, Swan of Augusta, Norton of Farmington, Carr of Hallowell, Kelley of Warren, Stinson of Gardiner, Snowman of Bucksport, Noyes of Winthrop, Boothby of Clinton and Sherwood of Belfast, were chosen, who reported the following list of officers for the Convention:

OLIVER GERRISH, of Portland, President.
JOHN S. SAYWARD, of Bangor, } Vice Pres-
CHAS. C. ROBBINS, of Gardiner, } dent.
AUGUSTUS BRICK, of Augusta, } Secretaries.
JAMES OLIVER, of Bath, }

On motion of Col. Masters of Hallowell, a committee was raised to receive credentials and report thereon, and the following gentlemen were elected to that committee: Messrs Masters of Hallowell, Macomber of Bangor, Hunt of Augusta, Barnes of Portland, and Baker of Belfast.

After which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Freeman of Augusta.

The committee to receive credentials reported that 120 delegates were returned, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Belfast—J. W. Sherwood, Charles Treadwell, Edw. Baker, H. G. O. Washburn, H. E. Buckmore.
Bucksport—William R. Ginn, Abram Bogart, John Silsby, Joseph Snowman.

Farmington—Lorilla Sweet, Henry Stewart, A. G. Wheeler, John D. Mariner, Thos. B. Norton, John F. Sprague, Levi M. Williams, H. C. Bailey, John March, George F. Soule.

Gardiner—Chas. A. Robbins, John Berry, Jr. H. B. Hoskins, Elias Davis, James Elwell, George Byram, Philip C. Holmes, Robert Williamson, John Robinson, John Webb, Isaac N. Tucker, Samuel Amee, Wilcom Pincin, J. S. Knight, A. G. Davis, John Lawrence. As Supernumeraries—Chas. H. Partridge, Geo. S. Clark, Andrew Jeck, Geo. M. Atwood, Joseph Perry, Wm. Palmer, George Plaisted, Samuel Davis, John Frost.

Bath—Nath'l Walker, Thos. C. Jackson, Sam'l V. Eames, E. A. Morse, L. P. Lemont, R. R. Smith, Th. Eaton, Jr. James Oliver, David N. Ingalls, Sam'l Crowell, I. P. Bright, E. Clark.

Hallowell—Andrew Masters, John D. Lord, Joseph Metcalf, Leverett Lord, Geo. Carr, J. P. Flagg, Darius Lewis, John Billings, Thos. McGrath, J. S. Paine.

Warren—Reuben Hall, Robert Farris, Mellen Murphy, Sam'l Hinkley, Joshua W. Trussell, Theodore Wilson, G. W. Lawrence, Oliver L. Peeler, John W. Richmond, Isaac L. Burton, John Grafton, Bradbury Bouges.

Mercer—J. W. Armstrong, Addison Hatch, Reuel Kimball.

Clinton—Noah Boothby.

Winthrop—William Noyes.

Litchfield—James Brown.

Saco—John Johnson.

Augusta—W. Pillsbury, Thos. Wadsworth, J. F. Childs, W. S. Haskell, Augustus Brick, Benj. Swan, J. Chisam, Noah Bicknell, Luther Severance, H. C. Hamlen, John Phinney, Thomas Smith, J. P. Jaynes, J. L. Heath, I. H. Hunt, Charles Keene, W. T. Johnson, Jacob Hooper, G. H. O'Reilly, J. B. Hartford.

Bangor—J. R. Macomber, J. S. Sayward, O. S. Beale, P. R. Rider, W. S. Mitchell, J. C. Mitchell, Elijah Lowe, Jr. S. S. Lowe, J. L. Severance, John Pray, J. J. Wingate, W. A. Wingate, Wm. Smith, Sam'l Ramsdell, H. S. Brown.

Portland—Oliver Gerrish, Charles Holden, H. C. Barnes, S. R. Leavitt, Moses Clark, Ira Berry, Nathan Fessenden.

Farmington Falls—Increase S. Blake.

Voted, That a Committee of ten be raised to propose a system of arrangements for the greater facility of the business of the Convention, which Committee reported in part, and the Convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

A letter was read from the Eastport C. M. Associa-

tion, stating reasons why they did not send delegates to this Convention.

Voted, That the above letter be referred to the Committee of Arrangements for their consideration.

The Convention then listened to an address by Mr. Macomber of Bangor.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Holden of Portland, viz:

Resolved, That for ages there has existed a prejudice against mechanical pursuits and manual labor, having its origin in the ancient and arbitrary distribution of rights; in false views of the true elements of individual and national prosperity, and in a mistaken idea of the law of God, which makes so much of good to man depend upon physical exercise and steady occupation. And this prejudice is mainly perpetuated, in this country, by neglect among mechanics of a vigorous effort for mental and scientific attainments.

The above resolution was discussed by Mr. Holden of Portland, and Mr. Bicknell of Augusta, and accepted by the Convention.

Mr. Sayward of Bangor, presented the following resolution, accompanied by appropriate remarks, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the establishment and generous support of associations among mechanics for mutual encouragement and aid in the great enterprise of mental, moral, scientific and social improvement, have been productive of immense benefit to mechanics by awakening a spirit of inquiry—giving vigor and directness to thought—enlarging the circle of paternal sympathy, and resulting in great personal attainments and general elevation. And that these benefits may be extended, it is expedient to increase the number of these associations in this State.

Mr. O'Reilly of Augusta presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That while it is the special duty of mechanics to use all honorable measures for promoting their own elevation as a class, it is also their duty to aid in promoting the best interests of all other classes.

After some remarks on the above resolution by Messrs. O'Reilly of Augusta, Sayward of Bangor, and Bicknell of Augusta, it was accepted.

Mr. Walker of Bath, presented the following resolution which was laid upon the table to be called up at a future time, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Convention to form a State Society at the present time.

Voted, That we now adjourn to meet at this place this evening precisely at 7 o'clock. Adj.

EVENING—SEVEN O'CLOCK.

An Address was delivered by Mr. Severance of Augusta, after which Mr. Clark of Portland offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, Unanimously that the Convention witnessed with pleasure the presence of His Excellency the Governor in the Hall, this afternoon, and that he be requested to take a seat in our body as much as will suit his convenience, and the delegation from Bangor be a committee to wait upon and communicate to him this vote.

Voted, That the Bangor delegation, as expressed in the above resolve, be requested to proceed forthwith in the discharge of their duty.

Voted, That we now listen to an address from Mr. Luther Severance of Augusta.

The resolution that was laid upon the table in the afternoon, by Mr. Walker of Bath, was taken up and adopted without discussion.

Mr. Low of Bangor presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That among the most efficient means of correcting public opinion, and of removing any real or imaginary causes of complaint, is a vigorous determination on the part of mechanics to encourage their apprentices, by their own example, and by every other means in their power, to inform themselves, in the elements of science, and to place within their reach the means of acquiring such information.

The resolution was debated by the following gentlemen, Messrs. Low, Beal, Wingate, Sayward, of Bangor, Severance, Heath, Hunt, and Bicknell of Augusta, Eams of Bath, and Sherwood of Belfast, after which the resolution was laid upon the table until tomorrow.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at this place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21.

The resolution offered by Mr. Low of Bangor, last evening, was taken up and adopted.

Voted, That Gen. Hodsdon, of Bangor, be admitted as a delegate from the Bangor Association.

Mr. Walker of Bath, presented the following resolution, and after remarks from Messrs. Walker, Sweet

of Farmington, Wingate of Bangor, Sherwood of Belfast, Severance of Augusta and Holden of Portland, it was adopted.

Resolved, That it is no less a measure of justice to each mechanic of this State, than to the best good of apprentices under his charge, to insist upon apprentices complying with those necessary conditions upon which they are received as such; and that it is urgently recommended to apprentices to resist all temptations to leave the service of their masters, and to mechanics generally to discourage the violation of an agreement between masters and apprentices, by refusing to employ them.

Mr. Thomas Eaton, Jr. of Bath, presented the following resolution, which was adopted without debate.

Resolved, That knowing, from the little experience we have had, something of the benefits to be derived from the formation of Mechanics' Associations, we hope, and earnestly recommend to the mechanics throughout the State to form Associations forthwith, in every town and village, for the purpose of intellectual improvement, not only for the individual interests of the mechanics as a class, but also for the interest of the community; for intelligence is the grand basis of all genuine intellectual moral reform.

The Committee of Arrangements reported an address to be delivered at half past ten o'clock, by the President, which report was accepted.

Voted, That the following names be added to the list of delegates: Rufus Davenport of Milford, Abel Prescott of Norridgewock, Silas L. Wait of Sidney.

Mr. Macomber, of Bangor, offered the following resolution, which was adopted without debate.

Resolved, That an exchange of lecturers among the several Mechanics Associations in Maine, would be promotive of enlarging a friendly acquaintance, of extending a knowledge of the best means of conducting the exercises of such institutions, and a cheap and effectual method to insure a succession of useful lectures.

Mr. Heath, of Augusta, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That all true patriots, all lovers of their country, view with delight the improvements that are being made in the useful arts, as showing that the latent energies of the mass are being directed to their original purpose—the good of man.

Mr. Leavitt of Portland presented the following resolution which was accompanied by a few remarks from Messrs. Leavitt and Holden of Portland, Beal of Bangor, and was then adopted.

Resolved, That although isolated effort may effect much—yet on associated exertions depends in a great degree, the prevalence of many principles, which Mechanics are beginning to see lie at the foundation of their social moral and intellectual welfare.

Mr. Sherwood of Belfast presented the following resolution which was accepted.

Resolved, That the delegates from towns where no associations exist, be requested to use their best endeavors in organizing associations in their respective towns as soon as may be convenient after their return home from this convention.

An address from the president was listened to with much attention.

Mr. Beale of Bangor presented the following resolutions which were adopted after some remarks from Messrs. Beal of Bangor and Walker of Bath, when they were accepted.

Resolved, That a Periodical devoted to the interests of Mechanics, judiciously conducted, would afford essential service in promoting their elevation as a body, and be entitled to the hearty support of the Mechanics of the State.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention unanimously pledge our individual patronage and influence to support a paper devoted to the elevation of the mechanical class, should such undertaking be commenced by any of our brethren, and we cordially unite in the desire that this sentiment may meet with a response from every Mechanic in this State.

Mr. Macomber of Bangor presented the following resolution which was accepted.

Resolved, That this Convention would receive with pleasure such remarks from Gov. Kent on the present occasion as he may be pleased to offer.

Gov. Kent then made some remarks which were listened to with pleasure and interest.

Mr. Severance of Augusta presented the following resolution which was accepted without debate.

Resolved, That where Mechanic Associations are narrowly limited in numbers, and their libraries necessarily composed of few books, it may be found in some instances practicable and beneficial to exchange their books with other associations after they have all been read.

Mr. Walker of Bath, presented the following res-

olution which was accepted without debate.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the several Mechanics Associations, in this State, and mechanics generally, in towns where there are no Associations, to send delegates to attend a Convention to be held at such time and place next year, as the several Associations may hereafter agree upon.

Mr. Hunt of Augusta, offered the following resolve which was accepted, after remarks from Messrs. Severance and Hunt of Augusta, and Mr. Gerrish of Portland.

Resolved, That we will use our endeavors in case of misunderstanding between ourselves and our brother mechanics and others, to have it adjusted by reference or arbitration, rather than resort to the usual course of law, and thereby save our funds for a better use.

Mr. Wingate of Bangor, offered the following, which was accepted without debate.

Resolved, That the disposition to gain an elevation by depressing another in the same pursuit, is unworthy the present intelligence of the Mechanics of Maine.

Mr. Barnes of Portland, offered the following, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the old notion, that some trades rank higher than others, in the scale of dignity, is erroneous in theory, injurious in practice, and should be repudiated.

Mr. Holden of Portland, offered the following, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Augusta Charitable Mechanic Association, for the excellent arrangements made by them for the convenience of this Convention, and also for the hospitality manifested towards us individually.

Col. Masters of Hallowell, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to Oliver Gerrish, Esq. for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations. Adjourned, without day.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

If the honored fathers of New England, in their days of calamity and danger, found cause for thankfulness to God, and established the custom of an annual, united expression of gratitude and thanksgiving, it certainly becomes us, who reap in joy what they sowed in tears, both from reverence to their memories and the evident propriety of the example, devoutly to observe a custom, at once so simple and so useful.

I do, therefore, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Let us on this time honored anniversary, review with grateful hearts the many public and private blessings we have witnessed and experienced. Let us thank God for health, for peace, for plenty, for the guardian care which has given protection and support to all things; for the beauty which has delighted and the bounty which has fed us; for the comforts and joys of domestic life; for all the consolations which have sustained and all the hopes which have cheered us; for the light which has been shed upon our path, and all the good influences which have advanced us in moral strength and Christian holiness, and awakened and cherished the kindly sympathies and benevolent feelings of our nature; and particularly for that moral movement which has already rescued thousands in our land from the degradation and misery of Intemperance, and carried joy to the hearts, and happiness to the homes of the disconsolate and despairing.

By the associations and intercourse of this religious festival may the ties of family affection and social union be strengthened, and may love to God, who is our father, and love to man, who is our brother, be awakened, and purified from all the dross of hypocrisy and selfishness. In remembrance of all the loving kindness of God to us and to our fathers, let us from the heart thank Him for the past and take courage for the future, in the undoubting assurance that His mercies are measured, not by our merits, but our wants.

And the people of this State are requested to observe the day with the usual religious services, and to abstain from all unnecessary labor, and inconsistent recreation.

Given in the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

EDWARD KENT.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Sec'y of State.



AGRICULTURAL.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Readfield Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of October, 1841.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on sheep have attended to that duty and ask leave to submit the following report:—

Your Committee repaired to the pens at the hour appointed, and there found to their gratification, lots of that useful animal, but not in such flocks as might be expected from Kennebec. Some with long horns, some with short horns and some with no horns, some fine woolled, and some of all grades of wool from fine to coarse, with good weight of fleece, and fine formed carcasses. And Mr. President I fully believe that your Committee never felt any of that malignant feeling or antipathy for this inoffensive animal which induced a distinguished Southern gentleman to say he would go a mile out of his way to kick one of them. On the contrary, while reflecting that we were in waiting for their cast off garments to shield us in turn from the cold North Wester on some future day, they treated them with all the kindness imaginable, occasionally hugging them to ascertain their circumference and gravity, and Sir, if I am any judge, I should think they had never been in that inhuman practice of wearing corsets to beautify their robust forms.

Your Committee were of the opinion that it would be difficult to select another lot of Bucks of such uniformity of fleece and carcass as the full blooded Merinos exhibited on this occasion. The cross breeds were very healthy, and robust animals, with heavy fleeces, and we should judge that they would range in weight from 130 to 150 lbs. Your committee found it a very arduous duty to decide upon their different merits;—however they unanimously agreed (occasionally taking one's self off where they were interested) to report as follows.

There were eleven entries made, viz; Nathan Foster of Winthrop, for a lot of Ewes and a Buck. Truxton Wood, for a Merino Buck. Col. John Fairbanks, for two cross breed Bucks. Summers Pettengill, Winthrop, for a lot of Sheep. Elias Gove of Readfield, for one cross breed Buck. Thomas Pierce, of Readfield, for one Merino Buck. John E. Snell of Winthrop, for one Merino Buck. E. C. Snell of Winthrop, for two half blood South Down Bucks. Dudley Hains of Readfield for a lot of sheep and a Buck. John Kezer Jr. of Winthrop, one lot of sheep. Col. John Philbrick of Mt Vernon for one cross breed Buck. Mr. Pettengill and Mr. Hains did not appear with their flocks. Your Committee award to John E. Snell, for the best Merino Buck, the Society's premium of \$2.00. To Thomas Pierce for the next best Merino Buck, the Society's premium of \$1.00. To Col. John Fairbanks for the best Buck of any cross, which was 3-4 Merino and 1 Dishly, the Society's premium of \$2.00, and to Col. John Philbrick for the next best Buck of any cross, your Society's premium of \$1.00.

The Committee are sorry to say, that there were no flocks of Merino Ewes exhibited, and of course could not award the premium for such, they award to John Kezer Jr. the Society's first premium of \$3.00 for the best specimen of sheep not less than ten in number of any breed or cross that will give the most profitable sheep, and to Nathan Foster the Society's second premium of \$2.00 for the second best flock as above.

Your Committee, knowing as they do, that there are but few farmers in Kennebec that do not keep a flock of good sheep of some grade, say with regret, that they are sorry that there is such an indifference about exhibiting them. It is of the utmost importance that the farmer should keep that variety of sheep, that is the most profitable, and we think there is no better way for the farmer to ascertain the best variety of stock, than to attend the Fairs where the different kinds may be seen together.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THO'S PIERCE, Per Order.

STATEMENTS OF COMPETITORS.

The flock of Ewes which I present for your examination, are a cross of the full blood Merino with the Native sheep, mostly second third cross. They are all yearlings, which with twenty five other yearlings that I raised last winter, of about the same grade, (35 in the whole) at the first shearing last June, produced fleeces averaging 3 and 3-4 lbs. a piece which sold for two shillings per lb. the highest price at which any wool sold in the market at the time. Three of the number

cut 5 1/2 lbs a head, the buck which is with the flock, is one of them, the others were also bucks.

They were wintered upon meadow hay in a flock of seventy, having no other food till the weather began to moderate in the spring, and from that time till they were turned out to grass, were kept upon what we term swail hay, cut in good season and salted when put into the barn. My meadow hay was also salted in the same way, and I think its value was much increased by the process.

Their pasture has been very short this season. The statement of the breed, age and manner of keeping the ewes, applies in all respects to the Buck which is exhibited for premium.

N. FOSTER.

N. B. I am well satisfied with my flock of sheep in all respects. They afford very heavy fleeces of good wool, and will get fat and look handsome when they have plenty of suitable food; but as their appearance denotes they will not keep fat upon very short or very poor feed. If there is a breed that will, I would like to exchange and get it.

N. F.

The Sheep which I have entered are mostly of the Merino breed, crossed with a little of the Dishly and Native breed. In the summer they run in a flock that was too large for their pasture. In the winter they have generally run with the cattle, and fed upon meadow hay or rough fodder during the day, and have been foddered with English hay at night.

Oct. 12, 1841.

JOHN KEZER Jr.

The Buck which I exhibit to day for the Society's premium, is of the full blood Merino breed, and is an excellent sire. He is five years old, and shears about six pounds of wool annually.

THO'S PIERCE.

Gentlemen of the Committee on Sheep; I present to you for inspection, one full blood Merino Buck, his lambs have been proved to be of the first rate, his keeping has been nothing more than common, this summer past rather poor, for which I claim the Society's premium.

JOHN E. SNELL.

To the Committee on Sheep; I present two Bucks for the Society's premium, the Poll Buck, is 3/4 South Down and 1/4 Merino, after the imported Vaughn Buck, the other short horned Buck is 3-4ths Merino and 1/4 Dishly four years old, of strong constitution, and his stock is inferior to none.

JOHN FAIRBANKS.

HIGH WAGES.

It is often said, and almost universally believed, that the high rate of wages paid for labour in this country is a very serious drawback on the profits of farming. "Yes," it is said, "I, too, would have my fields free from weeds, if I could get the labour done for the price they give in Europe;" and even sensible and well informed persons are often heard to declare that farming can never pay for hired labor, remarking:—"There are few weeds that are worth a dollar a day for pulling!" Then there is no truth in our motto, and agriculture is indeed the only business that will not pay interest for capital invested.

But it ought to be shown that the business of agriculture flourishes in every country in proportion to the rate of wages paid; when that is lowest, agriculture should pay the best—but is it so? Is it a fact that farming is more profitable in England, where labor is 37 1/2 cents a day, often as low as 25! Or in Ireland, where the regular farm laborer in the most favorable circumstances, does not receive more than a dollar a week without diet, or seventy five cents with it; showing the nature of that diet which, for a whole week, is valued at 25 cents only; eating meat but three times a year, and a single herring serving the whole family at the dinner meal by way of condiment; with oat meal, only when the crop becomes bad, or the raw is unfit for use! Or in France, where from 8 to 12 cents are the customary wages for men; and for women, who are by far the best laborers—carrying the dung to the fields in baskets on their backs, and breaking clods on the ploughed land with boards fixed to their feet—the wages are still less! Or in Prussia-Poland, that granary of Europe, where, Jacob says, in travelling through Saxony, Poland, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, he never saw, either in the hotels, the bakers' shops, or private houses, a single loaf of wheaten bread! where the whole profit arising to the owner of an estate of 6300 acres, in his capacity of owner and tenant, amounted to no more than the clip of his wool; the wages of the best laborers not averaging ten cents a day, with plenty of good land to rent at 28 cents an acre, a larger quantity at 19 cents, and some at 12 cents!—and even at these rents and low wages, the farmers being able to pay no more than their taxes, and often ten years in arrear with them; they themselves often wanting the bare necessities of life, and feeling happy if they have a surplus to meet the demands annually made for the payment of their local assessments. And thus, on a pattern farm of 3000 acres, managed with skill by the proprietor himself, with no rent to

pay, no profit had been made for the last four or five years; while on another farm of 4000 acres, within twelve miles of the city of Warsaw, with an excellent road, and renting for seven cents an acre only, on a six years' lease, the tenant is compelled to pay the whole amount of rent out of his private capital! Or is it in Russia?—where, on an estate of 130,560 acres, the agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with 12 cents, and other manual labour with 8 cents per day!—where, although the large quantity of produce cannot be disposed of in the country, and in the midst of this plenty, distress is universal, and is felt the most severely where provisions are cheapest! There is then famine without dearth, hunger amidst abundance of provisions; farmers without markets, and laborers without the means to purchase. In the fall of prices, famine originates; the fall preventing the tenant from paying his rent; the landlord himself, bound by debts and contracts, is unable to make abatement; and then the miserable stock of the wretched tenantry is seized; the labourer is left totally destitute and without employment; and then ensues a scene of famine and despair, of tumult and bloodshed, only to be suppressed by military force! It is in these countries of low wages that the farmers may be seen guiding the plough drawn by a single cow, led by the farmer's wife—a very common team—with implements of the meanest order, the harness without iron or leather; the wagons, mere planks set against upright stakes fixed to the sides, and the cattle attached by ropes and straw collars.

Now it may be thought very desirable by some, that farmers should be able to retain all the advantages they here possess, and be subject only to the rate of wages paid in the countries of which mention has been made; but such a state of things would not be natural or rational: all would then cultivate the soil for themselves, and things would soon find their level. It is only by paying wages in proportion to the advantages to be derived from farming, that agricultural laborers can be retained in any country; consequently, wages in this country must and will be high. But, after this, the farmer himself derives an advantage from high wages; and to be convinced of this, it is only to go and reside in a country of low wages and watch the system as it works: in France, for instance, where the farm laborer receives scarcely sufficient to procure bread at about a cent a pound for himself and family; for out of a population of 32 millions, 22 millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment, and education! He has not, therefore, the means of purchasing any of the comforts of life; he eats no meat, buys no clothes, uses no groceries, partakes of no pleasures, carves his shoes out of a block of wood, and braids his own straw-hat—his children going without either; so that, as the agriculturists in every country embrace the larger portion of its inhabitants, the farmers themselves are deprived of such a number of customers, who would, if they had it in their power, purchase at the market the very articles which are raised on a farm, and by which the higher wages paid by the farmer would find their way back to him, after having afforded the means of a greater degree of comfort, and induce a higher relish for them in future. Then the labourer would say, I can now afford to buy shoes, as well as to indulge in the luxury of animal food; and the shoemaker would be able to do the same, after having fitted himself with a garment, by which the tailor can afford to purchase a new hat, after indulging in a few of the luxuries at the market; the latter also being enabled to sport a chicken or a few eggs at his table; and so the system would work, to the benefit of all, but especially to the farmer, the cultivator of the soil, from whence all these things are derived. Now, the low rate of wages in England would at first sight appear advantageous to the cultivator of the soil, but by the time the farmer has paid the poor's rate, which, with the expense of collecting, &c., has sometimes amounted even to the rent of his land, he finds that it would be better for him to afford his labourer the means of living in the shape of wages at once, than support him in a way that does not permit him to expend any portion of it in the articles which he raises, bread only excepted; and he is at length brought to see that if there are no consumers, there can be no purchasers.

With regard to the advantages to be derived from farming in this country over that of England, that is another and a very interesting subject, which may furnish matter for a future dissertation.—Farmers' Cabinet.

CORN-STALK SUGAR.

MR. JAMES PEDDER:—Knowing the deep interest you have heretofore taken in the growth and manufacture of beet-sugar in the United States, and the pains you were at whilst in Europe to obtain all the information on the subject calculated to instruct and

benefit our countrymen,—and although from different causes the manufacture of beet-sugar has not succeeded in the United States, nor has it been near so extensively undertaken or persevered in as in France, yet your exertions and writings have set the people to thinking; and to them, perhaps, is mainly attributable the successful experiment of my young and intelligent neighbour Webb, in producing from the stalks of the common indian-corn of our country, the samples of sugar and molasses I send you to-day. I enclose you also Mr. Webb's letter, addressed to me as the organ of our Agricultural Society—it will explain to you his views and *modus operandi*. Suffice it to say, his operations so far have awakened the liveliest interest in the subject, and if only one-half of his hopes and calculations be realized—when working on a larger scale—and sugar and molasses can be manufactured upon every farm, adequate to its wants, out of a material most largely cultivated upon it, and that too, if not at much profit, not at great loss—yielding a product of prime necessity and universal consumption, which is now principally imported from abroad and produced in but a limited portion of our Southern States from the sugar-cane—is not the whole subject full of interest and worthy the consideration and trial of “all whom it may concern?” If future experience shall prove to the farmers of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, that it will be more profitable to them to sell their corn at the market price, rather than convert the stalks into sugar and molasses, may it not be otherwise with the great corn producers of the mighty West, where 12½ and 20 cts. per bushel can only be realized, and where maple sugar and molasses can alone be procured, and that perchance at a higher rate and more trouble? Without being too sanguine, or led away by first experiments, let us give to the whole subject a fair trial and the deliberate consideration it merits.

Your Views and judgement on Mr. Webb's success, so far, and the probable results of it in future, would be exceedingly interesting to many of the subscribers of the Cabinet—to none more so, dear Sir, than myself.

Respectfully, &c., Yours, J. W. THOMSON.

P. S. Papers marked No. 1, of sugar, with more molasses in them, contain such sugar, as Mr. Webb exhibited at our exhibition;—that marked No. 2, has been made since, with some improvement, and has just been brought in whilst I am writing—it is a much fairer sample.

Yours, in haste, J. W. T.

[LETTER]

To Dr. J. W. THOMSON, *President of the Agricultural Society of New Castle County.*

Having been requested to furnish some account of the process for manufacturing sugar from corn, I cheerfully comply in giving all the information on the subject so far as I am at present acquainted with it. The introduction of every new manufacture must necessarily be a work of time; errors and difficulties continually obstruct our course, even where we have all the advantages of experience to direct it. The making of sugar from beets in the large way commenced in France about 30 years ago: yet not more than one-third of this period has elapsed since the business has become important from its extent and profit.—These remarks are introduced as some apology for the imperfect state of the communication I have now to offer. Scarcely one year has passed since the first idea was suggested in relation to this peculiar plan for making sugar; and there has not been sufficient time for those exact experiments necessary to satisfy the careful calculator. In one case I obtained from a small piece of ground at the rate of 100 pounds of sugar per acre, but other experiments made since, have conclusively shown, that had a different mode of planting been adopted, the product would have been increased tenfold. The manner of raising the corn and making the sugar is as follows:

The corn is planted in rows 2½ feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another; it is then cultivated in the usual manner. Sometime in August, or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain, the ears must be taken off; this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon it entirely depends success. After this there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happen in September; the stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill, where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the same way usually employed with this sugar cane. Lime water about the consistency of thin cream is then mixed with the juice, one spoonful to the gallon; it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers, which are covered until the liquid approaches nearly to the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down

as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed when six quarts are reduced to one; it is then poured into coolers or moulds and set aside to crystallize. When this process is gone through, the sugar is to be separated from the molasses; and the whole operation is finished. The process here detailed gives the quality of sugar you see in the samples. If required, it can be afterwards refined as other sugar. The use of animal charcoal and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of beet sugar, would, I am confident, produce white sugar at one operation.

From what is known on the subject, I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1000 pounds of sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks, and of the stalks themselves after passing through the mill, will be more than an equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping the ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made, from its containing a greater quantity of saccharine matter. And the whole business of making sugar from corn contrasts so favorably with the manufacture from beets, that I cannot but think it will obtain the preference wherever the climate will bring the former plant to perfection. Some of the differences may be enumerated as follows: 1st. the corn is clean and agreeable to work with, while the beet is not. 2d. the machinery for extracting the juice from beets is not only more costly, but is more liable to get out of repair. 3d. the beet juice contains a much greater proportion of foreign and injurious matter, decomposition commences almost immediately after it is pressed out, and if allowed to go on to any extent will entirely defeat the making of sugar. 4th. the proportion of saccharine matter contained in equal quantities of corn and beet juice is as 3 to 1 in favour of the former, therefore the same difference will be found in the amount of fuel necessary in evaporation. 5th. beet sugar when obtained is inferior in quality and loses a larger per cent. in refining. 6th. corn is a native of our country, perfectly suited to the climate, a true American, and is in fact the finest plant in the world; the author of “*Arator*” (Col. Taylor of Virginia) used to call it our “meal, meat, and manure.” We now add sugar to the list of its valuable productions.

Respectfully yours,

WM. WEBB.

I am free to confess that I have never seen beet sugar prepared by first process at all equal to the samples of corn-stalk sugar forwarded by Dr. Thomson, while the molasses, which, by the bye, contains more than 50 per cent. of sugar, is far superior to that made from the beet by any process—indeed I have never known beet-molasses pure enough for any purpose but distillation or the feeding of stock, for which last, however, it is of very great importance. Mr. Webb has the merit of deciding the question, “Can good sugar be made from the corn-stalk?”—Whether it can be made to profit, is a second consideration, which he will have it in his power to determine. The simple mode of operation which he details would do but little in the fabrication of sugar from the beet; for while there is not the least difficulty in the process by well-appointed machinery, it is readily admitted that a considerable portion of art is requisite in the numerous stages of the fabrication of beet-sugar, to free it from the impurities found in the root. With improved apparatus and experience in the present art of refining, there is no question that loaf-sugar might be made by first process from the corn-stalk.

Mr. Webb's modest and unreserved account of the mode of manufacture will be read with very great interest, for if the corn-grower can be directed to a new channel for the consumption of half his crop in the fabrication of an article of such legitimate usefulness, the gain to the community will be of incalculable importance. The pages of the Cabinet will be open for the register of farther information on the interesting subject; would Mr. Webb employ them for the purpose, and oblige its numerous readers. J. PEDDER.

—*Farmers Cabinet.*

ACTION OF MANURES.

The following observations on the action of manures are extracted from Robinson's lectures on chemistry as applied to agriculture:

“Manures are intended to supply food for plants and ultimately to become constituent parts of them. Thus when we wish to apply manure in the case of wheat, it will be proper to ascertain from the stock and grain, what substances are required. In the stalk we have potass combined with silicious acid; if the soil then, contain neither of these constituents, we must supply them by artificial means or by manuring.

In the grain, again we find on analysis, phosphoric acid in combination with magnesia and potass. In like manner, these must be supplied, if deficient in the soil. The usual manures give these substances, though the subject is not scientifically understood by mere practical men.

“In the cultivation of the turnip this is strikingly clear. As that vegetable contains phosphoric acid in quantity, phosphoric acid if not present in the soil in sufficient quantity, as it rarely is, must be supplied to it. For instance, bone dust answers this purpose, as bone is composed chiefly of phosphoric acid and lime. The excrements of man and animals contain also phosphoric acid. Fish manure acts precisely in the same way, as fish contain phosphoric acid in abundance. Fish oil is proper for turnips on the same ground. The instances might be multiplied to a great length. It may not here be out of place to remark that all substances, whether organic, earthy, or saline, which are employed to fertilize the soil or become the food of plants, can only be rendered thus serviceable to vegetation when they are thus presented to the roots in a fluid state; and such is the fact, that the compost of the farm-yard, the crushed bones of the turnip cultivator, the oil and bones of fish, the gypsum of the grazier, the earth, lime, magnesia, and even silica and all the saline manures, are dissolved by some process or other, before they can be absorbed by vegetables.”—*Am. Farmer.*

TAKING HONEY WITHOUT KILLING THE BEES.

Various methods have been suggested and adopted, by which the lives of the bees might be spared, while their unnecessary or surplus honey might be appropriated to the comfort of those who had the care of them. It has always seemed but little short of murder to destroy such multitudes of these little useful laborers, if any method of sparing them could be introduced; and various improved hives, which have been introduced to effect this object, have at different times been brought before the public. All these have been more or less useful, some by giving more room for labor, and some by placing their stores more at the command of the apiarian; still all seem liable to the same objections, and the multiplying the methods, or bringing a notice of new ones before the public may be of service.

The treatment of bees seems to be based on a few facts, or which are usually considered as such, viz: that a large number of bees, or two swarms in the same hive, will consume but a little more honey, if any, than a small number, or each of the two swarms in separate hives; and that as bees are a short lived insect, performing their labors and the various functions of their lives, mostly, if not altogether, in a single year, the necessity of saving those bees in the fall, that are to perform the labor of the coming year, becomes more strikingly apparent. The fact, that bees may be stupefied so as to be rendered harmless, and yet not permanently injured, has long been known; but this knowledge has not been turned to practical use except in very few instances until very lately.

The following, which we copy in substance from a foreign periodical, exhibits a method of turning this power to use, both easy and profitable.

The writer says:—In autumn I gather three or four of the large mushrooms or puff balls growing in the meadow lands, before they are fully ripe, compress them a little, and dry them thoroughly in an oven after bread has been taken out, and keep them dry for use. A tin box two inches square with a pointed top, pierced full of holes, with small holes in the sides, made without solder, is to be provided to contain the puff ball while burning. It must be supported on a stick some six or eight inches in length when used. As the object is to unite the swarm, from which the honey is to be taken, with another to live over the winter, a hive of the size of the one to be operated upon is placed in a tub with the open end upwards, with a hole made in the lower part, in which the stick that supports the tin box is set. In this box is now put a piece of the fungus or the dried ball of the size of a hen's egg, to which fire has been communicated, and it is placed in the lower hive. The hive with the bees is now removed from the stand, and placed on the other, a wet cloth being closely secured around the line meeting to prevent the escape of the smoke. The narcotic fumes are soon felt by the bees, which fall rapidly into the lower hive, the upper one being frequently tapped with a stick or the fingers, to jar down such bees as may not fall of themselves, or to disengage them from the combs. The dropping of the bees will be distinctly heard, and when it ceases the hive may be taken off. The torpid bees are now poured upon a table, and the Queen separated and placed under a glass. The bees are then sprinkled with a thick syrup made of a little ale and sugar boiled a moment or two, and applied freely with a feather. They are then returned to the empty hive, and on this is now placed the hive with which it is intended the swarm shall unite, and the cloth is replaced, so that no bee can escape. In this position they remain for twenty four hours, or the following night, when the cloth is removed.

ved and the hive placed on its former stand. The bees in the hive descend to feed on the honey or sugar on the sprinkled bees, and in the operation of clearing them are so thoroughly mixed that no distinction is ever afterwards apparent. The few bees that remain in the comb may be killed before they recover from their stupefaction, and after the amalgamation of the swarms is complete, the reserved Queen may also be destroyed.

Other narcotics, such as tobacco leaves folded in paper, previously dipped in nitre and dried, have been used, but the puff ball will be found preferable to any other, both for ease of preparation, and certainty of execution. The writer states that of a great number of cases in which he had taken the honey and united the swarm with another, not one had failed of success. He considers September the best month for taking honey in this way; and if the bees are secured in the hive at night, the application of the smoke may as well be done by day as by night.—*Cultivator*.

SUMMARY.

Constitutional Amendments. The following are the votes of the Counties in this State on the Constitutional questions submitted by the last Legislature.

Biennial Elections. Limiting Rep. at 151				
	YEAS.	NOES.	YEAS.	NOES.
York,	835	3,260	1,858	701
Cumberland,	2,783	1,951	3,514	460
Lincoln,	1,054	2,147	2,213	600
Hancock,	174	2,220	1,509	621
Washington,	492	1,150	908	455
Kennebec,	725	2,799	2,595	666
Oxford,	1,204	2,298	2,319	527
Somerset,	273	2,312	1,854	553
Panobscot,	386	3,403	1,877	725
Waldo,	600	1,877	1,703	405
Piscataquis,	145	1,442	1,151	293
Franklin,	242	1,631	1,116	529
Aroostook,	85	361	303	80
	3,998	26,851	23,217	6,615

McLeod in Montreal.—Notwithstanding all that has been said in reference to the departure of McLeod for England, it turns out that he left Utica for Montreal and with no intention of sailing for England. The Montreal Herald & Courier of Monday both announce his arrival upon the previous Sunday forenoon, by the steamer Princess Victoria. Both papers state he was the Lion of the town.—*Eastern Argus*.

The "Steam Judge."—The N. Y. Courier relates an incident shewing how well merited is the title "Steam Judge," as applied to Judge Grindley by the members of the New York bar. Immediately upon the officers being sworn to attend the Jury to their room in the McLeod case, and before they had left the Court room, he commanded silence, and addressing the clerk said, "call the next case, Mr. Clerk—empanel a Jury," and that too, just at the close of the eighth day of a trial during which he had presided sixteen hours each day. The lawyers were perfectly unprepared for such a course of conduct, but as they knew he was not to be trifled with, they hastily despatched messengers for their papers and witnesses, and in less than twenty minutes, the Court was again occupied with a case involving some eighty or an hundred dollars.—*ib.*

A Singular Death.—Mr. Henry Coolidge of Framingham, a very worthy young man, died on Saturday last, in consequence, as his physicians suppose, of poison communicated to his blood by a razor with which he shaved himself soon after he had shaved the face of his deceased father.

The father was a patriot of the revolution, a pensioner, and advanced beyond the age of eighty, and in shaving the face of the corpse the razor drew a little blood. The son, without wiping the razor, made use of it to shave his own face, on which he also drew blood, and he made use of the same lather and brush which he had used on the corpse. Soon after his face became much swollen and he gradually grew worse for about ten days, being much of that time in great torture, till he died.

It is certainly possible, and it seems probable, that a particle of the putrid matter from the face of the corpse was communicated to the blood of the living, and that it operated with as much malignity as the virus by which the small pox is propagated.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

Important Lawsuit.—The case of Prouty & Mears vs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, came on for trial on Wednesday last in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Story presiding.

This was an action for damages for an alleged infringement of a patent right in an improved construction of the Plough. The Judge being of the opinion on inspecting the ploughs that the action could not be sustained, a verdict was taken for the defendants without an examination of the witnesses.

The plaintiffs proposed to except to the decision of the Judge and take the opinion of the whole court upon the correctness of that decision. But whether they will do so or not we have no means of knowing.—*ib.*

A Remarkable Preservation.—A child of Mr. E. H. Adams, of this village, aged 21 months, which has endured a long and distressing sickness, a few days since discharged from its bowels three common sized suspender buttons, three smaller ones, one button mould, one pearl button—and, most remarkable, a piece of cork the size of a small walnut! The child is now doing well. When and how he swallowed them is unknown. May it not be that many children die from a similar cause?—*Woonsocket Patriot*.

Forty Fatherless Children.—Schr. Forest, of Gloucester, Rich, supposed on a fishing voyage, was lost on Cape Cod in the late gale, with all on board, eight in number. Upwards of forty children have been left fatherless in this single instance. The F. was about 60 tons burthen, and built in Essex about nine years since.—Part of her stern frame, with her name on it, came on shore a few days since at Coatsue, the inner Eastern shore of Nantucket.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. George Clark, a very respectable citizen, by trade a rigget, while engaged upon the brig Eagle at Central wharf, yesterday, about one o'clock, fell from the maintopmast-head upon the camboose, fracturing his skull in a most shocking manner. He lingered in an insensible state until five o'clock, P. M. when he expired, leaving a sick wife in indigent circumstances, with two young children.—*Port. Adv.*

Death of Mr. Forsyth.—The Baltimore Patriot of Friday says—We regret to learn that the Hon. John Forsyth, the Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren's administration, died at Washington last night, about nine o'clock. He had been sick for some time with bilious fever.

Buried alive—Almost, not quite.—A scene as strange as any founded on fiction occurred in this city on Sunday last. We will give it in the words of the gentleman who furnished us with the fact. His veracity and its truth may be relied on.

It appears that a young Spaniard was lying in the last stages of yellow fever, next door to the printing office of Mr. G., in Charles street. The physician, Mr. B., was sent for, but before his arrival, the young man ceased to live, according to the opinions of those in the house, so that when he arrived he found his patient covered with a white linen, and reported as dead. That very evening they washed and cleansed the young man, and having put on his burial dress, they laid him on his bed till morning. In the morning a coffin was got, and all the necessary preparations were made. He was then taken and put in his coffin, but no sooner was he dropped into it than he jumped up and asked where they were going to carry him. They then conducted him in a carriage to a colored nurse-woman's house. He is yet very sick but may perhaps live. It appears that he was in a state of lethargy.—*N. O. Picune*.

JOHN C. COLT.—In reference to the earlier life and history of John C. Colt, now indicted and awaiting trial for murder, the Norwich Courier says:

The simple facts in the ordinary history of John C. Colt, as they have been made known to us, by those who were familiar with him from childhood, would need but little adornment to present a tale as attractive as any of its class. We could not ask for better materials from which to furnish forth a hero, than the fine person, too generous impulses, and the unbounded mental energy which we could vouch for in him. He has shown a self-reliance, and a stern resolution, in overcoming the difficulties of a devious course that, to interest, would need little help from fictitious surroundings, and an eagerness and perseverance in intellectual culture that would command sympathy and just admiration.

We wish we could transfer to the minds of the thousands who so eagerly read all that is said of him, the one impressive lesson we are taught, as we trace the evil in this case back to its germ. That germ whose growth has been so bitter, was insubordination from his childhood upwards. His whole course has been marked by self-will breaking through all the common restraints of the family, of the school room, of the counting house, of social life, and of the law of God.

"John C. Colt has been for fourteen years a voluntary exile from the parental roof." Let the child who will not submit to be checked and guided, tremble for the end of his own career; and let the parent tremble for the child who cannot be made to yield to just authority, and let him never dare to hope that the youth whom he cannot control, will learn to control himself, and curb his own wild passions.

TO PARENTS.—We mentioned that a child of the Rev. Mark Carpenter, of Keene N. H., died from the lodging of a bean in the glottis, though Dr. Twitchell was in attendance fifteen minutes after the accident. Children are liable to such accident, which are invariably fatal without prompt assistance; and yet, in many cases, the patient may be kept alive till a surgeon arrives. So soon as the bean, or other substance, passes into the glottis, which is the entrance to the windpipe, a small membrane, called the epiglottis, closes over the orifice, and not only prevents the ejection of

the foreign substance, but completely interrupts breathing; and thus the patient dies from strangulation. In all such cases, a hole made in the windpipe will admit air to the lungs; and this will keep the patient alive, while a surgeon can extract the foreign substance. A sharp pointed penknife should be plunged into the windpipe, about the middle of the neck, between any two of the rings, which are easily perceptible to the touch. The cut should be made between the rings, and parallel with them, or across the neck, about half inch in length, and the cut should be kept open with the blade of the knife, till a quill can be inserted. This quill will form a pipe through which respiration can proceed till the glottis be relieved. After this operation, the foreign substance will sometimes be expelled by coughing, in consequence of the relaxation of the epiglottis, and thus render a surgical operation for removing it unnecessary. In this cutting the windpipe, no danger need be apprehended to any large blood vessel, for none are found directly in front of it. This simple operation, which any body can perform, will invariably save every patient in such cases. By cutting the windpipe as low as possible, the glottis will be avoided.—*Boston Times*.

Females.—It is computed that \$4,000,000 are annually earned by the females in Massachusetts, employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks, and all the various other articles for which New England is noted. The number of females employed is about 40,000, of whom about 24,000 are in the woolen factories.

Chief Justice Weston, who was nominated by Gov. Kent for reappointment, was not confirmed by the Council.

An attempt has been made by some of the discontented spirits on the Canada frontier, to blow up the British war steamer on the Lake, but it was not successful.

Thomas Mayhew of Williamsburg, planted a bean the past season, which produced four hundred and four pods, and eighteen hundred and eighteen beans.

About one hundred feet of the railroad bridge on the Laprairie and St. Johns railroad was lately destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary.

At Mr. Peale's curiosity shop in New York city, may be seen a fox trap grown in the wood of a sugar tree, found 45 feet from the ground, in Ohio.

A squash which weighs one hundred and forty pounds has been produced the past season in the garden of Prof. Haddock in Hanover, N. H.

Mrs. Jarvis, (wife of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, the lady who has had so much trouble with her husband, or *with her*) has, with her daughter, been admitted a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The enterprising citizens of Bath have engaged in the whaling business. One ship has already been sent out.

An attempt was recently made to empanel a jury in a case of murder in Raleigh, N. C. but it failed. Of 300 persons summoned, only three were found who had not formed an opinion on the case.

At the Oct. Term of the Eastern District Court, held at Ellsworth, on the 12th inst. SAMUEL E. BENJAMIN, recently of Winthrop, was admitted to practice, as Attorney at Law.

Oldest Man in New England.—Deacon John Whitman was born in Bridgewater, March 25th, 1725. His bodily health is good, and he is able to walk out without a cane. His mental faculties have failed him, and he has lost his eyesight. He has been a temperate man all his life; not having tasted ardent spirits for the last fifty years.

Valuable Stock.—A. B. Allen, Esq. of Buffalo, has recently returned to this country from an agricultural tour in Great Britain, bringing with him a large collection of South Downs, York, Kenilworth and Berkshire Pigs, Shepherds Dogs, Dorking Fowls, English Phenixants, &c. He has also under his care valuable Sheep worth \$500 a head; one of them a South Down Lamb only six months old, weighing 152 pounds.

Breach of Promise.—A novel case of breach of promise of marriage was decided at the late term of the Huntington Circuit Court, Judge Wright presiding. Dr. S. A. Fate, merchant, &c. of the town of Huntington, Indiana, brought a suit against a Mrs. Lavalley, a widow lady who was house-keeper of the late Chief Richardson of the Miami Indians, and laid his damages at \$2,000. Both parties had able and eloquent counsel. The jury after a short absence from the boxes, brought in a verdict in favor of the broken-hearted Doctor of \$150.

Non-Committal.—A candidate for office in New Orleans, on being questioned as to his political principles, replied that he was in favor of all the great questions of the day.

Hon. Daniel Jenifer is confined at home, and his departure for Europe on his appointed mission to Austria, delayed by severe indisposition.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship *Columbia* reached Boston Oct. 20, in less than 15 1-2 days from Liverpool, which latter place she left on the 5th inst.

The *Columbia* brought out 117 passengers. The Cotton Markets had improved a little. Flour was a shadow lower. The manufacturing districts generally remained as at last accounts.

In the summary of her news which we have from Boston we see nothing very important.

Prorogation of Parliament. The first session of the British Parliament which made Sir Robert Peel Minister was to terminate either on Thursday or Friday, the 8th or 9th, by an adjournment to the month of January or February. The new ministry appeared very much at a loss as to what measures it was best to propose for the relief of the country. The people were evidently growing impatient, and were beginning to inquire for the tokens of that public prosperity so loudly promised them upon the accession of the conservative administration.

The Prussian Government had had its attention drawn to a new and ingenious contrivance for walking on the water—an elaborate account of which is given in the Prussian State Gazette. It is the invention of a pioneer in the garrison at Magdeburg, who several times descended the river with his knapsack and musket, with as much apparent ease as he would travel over a dry road.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

Attack on the city of Canton by the British.—Received by Harnden's Express, in an Extra from the New York American, containing 11 days later news from Canton, brought by the ship *Narragansett*, at that port, whence she sailed June 1st.

Hostilities had again commenced, and trade had entirely stopped. Several factories had been destroyed and nearly all plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. There were between 30 and 40,000 Tartars and Chinese troops in the city, into which the Men-of-war were pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets in order to drive them into a close engagement with the British Troops on the heights.

The *Narragansett* evacuated in great haste, but saved all her papers.

Macao, May 29. The advices from the seat of action and negotiation are to the 27th, when it is said the Chinese had capitulated, and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which it was then supposed would be saved.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that since the 11th, nothing has been done in the way of sales of imports, and that all shipment of Teas, &c. ceased on the 21st.

A Wheat mill in Rochester, N.Y. belonging to Messrs W. & I. James, of N. Y. City was destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning, together with ten thousand bushels of wheat and a considerable quantity of flour, which were stored in the building. The wheat and flour belonged to Messrs. Sage & Kennedy who had \$6000 insured on it. The building and machinery were insured in New York.

Fire at William's College.—We regret to learn by a gentleman from Williamstown, that fire was discovered in the East College on Sunday afternoon. It was impossible to subdue the fire, and the building was destroyed. There was no insurance. No person was injured. The calamity will not interrupt the College, for the other buildings are sufficient for the temporary accommodation of the students.—*N. Y. paper.*

Married.

In Calais, Mr. Tobias Delue and Miss Laura E. Han-

In Newport, Mr. Henry M. Goodwin, of Plainfield, Michigan, and Miss Mary T. Brown.

In Bath, Mr. Joseph Betancue, of Boston, and Miss Mary E. Percy.—Mr. Calvin Percy, of Boston, and Miss Martha E. Low.

In Waterville, by Rev. C. Q. Eames, Mr. B. Franklin Tozier, Printer, formerly of Dover, and Miss Hannah W. Young.

DIED.

In Augusta, Dr. Thomas Sherman, aged 37.

In Vassalboro', Mrs. Mary, wife of Capt. Sam'l Homans, aged 41.

In Bucksport, of consumption, Stephen Decatur, son of Hon. Samuel M. Pond. He had been for several years a resident of New Orleans.

In Danville, Rev. Weston Peck Adams, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in that place.

In Quincy, Mass. Oren, son of Mr. Jeremiah Foss, of Wayne, aged 20.

In Brunswick, Mrs. Harriet N. Pennell, daughter of the late Capt John Given, aged 27.

Wanted Immediately,

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business. Inquire at this office. Oct. 29.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 18, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 1800 Stores, 5800 Sheep, and 1325 Swine.

Pricing—Beef Cattle.—We quote first quality 5 25 a 5 50; second quality 4 a 4 75; third quality \$3 a 4

Barrelling Cattle—Mess \$4; No. 1, 3: No. 2 2 50.

Stores—Two year old \$8 a 12; three year old 13 a 21.

Sheep—About 1000 of the above were reported last week. We quote lots from 1 12 to 2 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle 2 3-4 a 3c for Sows and 3 3-4 a 4c for Barrows. At retail 4 a 5c.

Potatoes Wanted.

1500 bushels assorted Philadelphia Potatoes wanted, for which the cash will be paid by

H. WATERS,

At the corner store on Market Square.

Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841.

Subscribers to the *Maine Farmer* who wish to pay in Produce, can get the highest market price at Mr. Waters Store for Oats, Barley, Pea Beans, Potatoes and But-

New Medicine for Humours!!!

"Jones' Drops for Humours," a safe and sure internal remedy for Scrofula and diseases of the Skin, such as Salt-Rheum, Scald-head, Erysipelas and all kindred diseases, external or internal. Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of Physicians and others, at E. Fuller's, Augusta; S. Adams', Hallowell, & STANLEY & CLARK'S, Winthrop, where the Medicine can be found. Oct. 4, 1841. 6w40

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LEVINA RICE.

Monmouth, Sept. 27, 1741.

3w40

WHITMAN'S

Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

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Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

LLOYD THOMAS,
JONA WHITING,
S. J. PHILBROOK,
JOSEPH H. METCALF,
MOSES H. METCALF,
CEPHAS THOMAS,
HEBRON LUCE,
DAN'L M'CDUFFIE,
ZIPHION HOWARD.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING. Winthrop, January 8, 1841. 5copy1.

Sale At Auction.

ON Thursday, Oct. 28, 1841 at one o'clock in the afternoon, upon the homestead of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Winthrop, some stock, and a variety of articles will be sold at public auction, viz: One valuable pair of two year old steers, about ninety sheep, some of them very likely. One Ox Cart, three Ploughs, 1 Chaise, one riding Saddle, Ox Scraper, Ox Yoke and Harrow, two Harnesses, three Sleigh Bottoms, one Iron Bar, two Draft Chains, one Wheel Barrow, Hand farming tools, and various other articles too numerous to particularize.

Terms liberal, and to be made known at the sale.

Winthrop Oct. 1841.

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The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by *faia usage* will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; I. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr New Portland; C. Thompson N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Lancy, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewock; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covill, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thng, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit; Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingly & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Butman & Co. Dixmont; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent. August 26, 1841. 35, if.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

It is necessary that those who are in arrears for the *Maine Farmer* to the close of the eighth volume, should settle the amount due from them as soon as possible. It will be recollected that the former proprietors, Messrs Seavy and Robbins, have disposed of their interest in the establishment, and as one of them is about to leave the State, and the other has gone into other business, they feel exceedingly anxious to close their accounts and have a final settlement with every one. Many of the demands have been of long standing, and could have been settled before, had attention been paid to it. They cannot be delayed much longer, and we trust that a word to the wise is sufficient. Money may be sent by the Postmasters to Mr. Noyes, free of expense and his receipt shall be a discharge accordingly.

We shall inclose in the paper in a short time, a bill to each subscriber, that he may know how much he is indebted to the close of volume VIII.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Oct. 1841.

POETRY.

BEAUTY AND TIME.

BY MISS PARDOE.

Beauty went out one summer's day,
To rove in pleasure's bower;
And much she sported in her way
With every opening flower.
At length she reached a myrtle shade,
And, through the branches peeping,
She saw, among the blossoms laid,
Time most profoundly sleeping.

His head was pillowed on his wings,
For he had furled his pinions,
To linger with the lovely things
In pleasure's bright dominions;
His scythe and glass aside were cast;
"How softly he reposes!"
Cried Beauty, as she idly passed,
And covered him with roses.

Time awoke:—"Away," he kindly said;
"Go, trifle with the graces;
You know that I was never made
To toy with pretty faces.
'Tis pleasant in so sweet a clime
To rest awhile from duty;
I'll sleep a little more," said Time;
"No, do wake up!" said Beauty.

He rose! but he was grim and old;
She felt her roses wither,
His scythe upon her neck was cold,
His hour glass made her shiver;
Her young cheeks shrank, her hair turned grey,
Of grace he had bereft her;
And when he saw her droop away,
He spread his wings, and left her.

And thus I point my simple rhyme,
It is the minstrel's duty;
Beauty should never sport with Time,
Time always withers beauty!

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

There is a certain person to be met with in every city, town, village, and even private dwelling—met with, did I say?—no, that is a mistake, for no person, not even a police officer, ever saw him: yet he manifestly exists, for we can see what he has done almost every day. He is the author and perpetrator of all the mischief that cannot be traced to somebody else.—That is a great deal. He works both day and night, at all seasons and in all weather. This industrious personage is universally known by the name of *Nobody*. If you inquire "who did this mischief?" ten to one if every body does not say "I did not"—so that every body being innocent, Nobody must necessarily be guilty. So we should think; but like most busybodies, he has many things laid to his charge that he never did; and he is often made the scapegoat of other people's sins. My assertion was too broad when I said that he is the author and perpetrator of all the mischief that cannot be traced to some other person. I should have said *could not*, for I have made a discovery lately, implicating another mischief maker fully a match for Nobody or any body else. He is a most artful, eloquent and persuasive fellow, never perpetrating any mischief himself, but always promoting and persuading other people to it, in which he is but too successful. He has never known to give good advice to any body, and all who listen to him are sure to do something wrong or to leave something undone, which it was necessary and proper to do. He will not tell his name and it will be hard to find it out. I believe for every body denies that there is any such person. The truth is, all who know him are ashamed of their intimacy with him. But although I never saw him, I am as certain of his existence as I am of my own. I would swear to it before any justice of the peace, although a search-warrant or a capias is as much out of the question as it would be against Nobody himself. I can always tell though, when he has been talking with any body, and I now publish how I can tell, as a caution to the public, that they may be on their guard against him and his intimates. For they are sure to cause mischief. I do not say do it, for he oftener persuades people to leave things undone than to do any thing. In this he differs from Nobody, who does all his mischief by doing it. It is truly wonderful that this false friend and evil adviser has never yet been betrayed and delivered up to public justice. All his intimates are as faithful to him as to themselves—indeed more so, for they bear with Pythias-like patience and constancy the reproaches which his evil advice has brought upon them, and notwithstanding the bad effects of his counsel in every instance, with implicit confidence they follow it again and again.

They may all be known by a certain sign—the use of a cabalistic form of speech, with which he has supplied them. For invariable coincidences might arise from the same cause, and therefore he must have taught it to them. This makes his existence indubitable. I am as certain of it as if I had seen him bodily. Here is their formula in excuse for every omission or commission: "I did not think 'twould make any odds!!" There cannot be a doubt that he has taught them to say so, for it would be a miracle if so many people on so many occasions so unlike, should all hit on the same expression. The only difference that ever occurs is so slight that it amounts to nothing—the mere interchange of the words *any* and *much* which are both so indefinite that the use of one or the other does not affect my conclusion.

I will detail a few instances which will be enough to convince any rational man of the existence of this arch mischief-maker, and that all who use these expressions are taught and told to do it by him.

I am a poor farmer, and will first mention a few cases that concern myself and other farmers too, I suspect. I have directed my ploughman whenever he leaves the plough to get water or for any purpose, to *unhitch* the horses.—Yesterday he neglected this. The horses ran off with the plough and were both crippled. I asked why he did not unhitch them? His answer was, "I did not think 'twould make any odds." I told the boy who was driving some cattle and horses into a pasture adjoining my corn field, to be sure to *hitch* the chain of the gate over the staple. The next morning all the horses and cattle were in my corn field. I asked him why he did not hitch the chain over the staple. His answer was "I did not think 'twould make any odds!!" Plough and then harrow that field, Murphy, Yes, sir, said Murphy. I came home after a few day's absence, and found the field washed into gullies, the soil all gone and the field ruined. Murphy had harrowed and then ploughed. "Bless yer sowl, sir, I did both." Yes, but you harrowed first. True, sir, but "I did not think 'twould make any odds at all at all." "Doctor, said the nurse, don't put a blister on the child if any thing else will answer." Well, said the Doctor, cover his feet and breast with sinapisms in an hour. The Doctor departed, and so did the child—for the sinapisms were not applied for two or three hours. Oh me, said the nurse, "I did not think 'twould make any odds." All her boarders had promised to pay that widow lady two months ago. Not one did so, and when her furniture was sold to pay her debts every one of them exclaimed, "Bless me I did not think 'twould make much odds." Bring home my silk dress exactly at 7 o'clock, said Miss Lovetheboys to Miss McFidgett, the mantua maker. I have a particular reason for wanting it at 7. The dress came at 20 minutes after 7, but Miss Lovetheboys had eloped to get married ten minutes before in a calico gown. Dear, dear, exclaimed Miss McFidgett, wringing her hands, the girls are in such a hurry now-a-days—"I did not think 'twould make any odds." And in truth it did not. For the odds were made even that very night, notwithstanding the calico gown. Mr. Whiskerando Cheatem courted Miss Holdintoit in jest. She sued him in earnest, and made him pay \$5000 for his "I did not think 'twould make any odds." In this case it did make odds and a good many of them too.

There is one class of personages who never listen to these often repeated words. And they, like this evil prompter, are also invisible. Who ever saw a corporation? Nobody. Yet we are certain of their existence. Who ever said to a bank, "I did not think 'twould make any odds?" Invisible spirits know each other too well for that. Let the days of grace pass, and you will find the odds and feel them too. I don't know, gentlemen printers, whether this bad counsellor ever enters your offices. But I do know that he interferes with you out of doors, and I believe with almost every body else as well as with you. For a few days ago at a public place I fell into conversation with subscribers to the Kentucky Farmer, the Commonwealth, the Yeoman, the Louisville Journal, and Advertiser, the Lexington Reporter, Gazette and many other papers, and I heard several of them say I intended to pay my subscription last year but I put it off—"I did not think 'twould make any odds." Now if it does not make any odds I hope you will all say so. If it does, please to publish this caution, and advise every body not to listen to—what shall we call him or her, for really it is hard to tell the gender of these invisible creatures? I believe he or she whispered in my ear this moment, for when I was doubting to what printer I should send this notice, it suddenly came into my head that as all interested in this matter will republish it, it "did not make any

ODDS." P. S. Please send word to Mr. Porter, Editor of the "Spirit," that the gentlemen who borrowed one of the late English publications from his table without leave, says "as I intend to return it some day, I did not think 'twould make any odds." And to the Editor of the Picayune, that my boy who went to see Fanny Ellsler dance, says he did not believe she sometimes tech'd

the ground for ten minutes, and if she did "it did not make any odds."—Kentucky Farmer.

Esquire.—A correspondent wishes to know the definition of the word 'esquire.' The title was originally applicable to the knights, the word being derived from the French *Ecuyer*, a shield bearer.—But in our day it belongs to any one who holds or has held a public office, from Governor down to Justice of the Peace. Common courtesy, however, has applied it to most men of high standing whether they have held office or not. The term has become so common that every little whipper-snapper thinks that in the superscription of a letter, he ought to be addressed as 'esquire' as soon as he has got beyond the discipline of the birch. So common a use of the title ought by no manner of means to be tolerated.—Transcript.

Stock For Sale.

ONE 4 years old cow 3-4ths blood Durham, large, good for stock and milk, to calve the first of January. Also, 1-2 South Down Ram and Ewes, a cross between Merino and Merino and Dishley Ewes with South Down Buck. This breed is considered by many wool growers in different States, as superior to any other for wool and mutton as well as hardness of constitution. I have sold more than twenty Bucks of this breed within the two past years to be carried to different parts of the State, all of which have given general satisfaction to purchasers as far as I have heard.

Also—40 fat Wethers of the above breeds, 2 and 3 years old.

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H. WATERS will pay the Cash for 1000 bushels *H. Barley*, 100 bushels *Pea Beans*, Store on the corner of Market Square.
Augusta, Sept. 26, 1841.

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JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, an assortment of fashionable Fall Goods, consisting of the latest style and most fashionable Prints; printed and plain Merinoes; Saxony Cloths; Linen Table Cloths; Russia and Bird's-eye Diaper; Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Woolen Cravats and Comforters; Highland, Merino and Edinboro' Shawls; Spotted and White Flannels; Bleached, Dover and Striped Shirts; Sattinets; Cassimeres, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a large stock of Molasses, Pork and family Groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash and country produce.

LITTLE, WOOD & Co.

Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1841.

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And Journal of the Useful Arts.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

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